



ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

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THOMAS G. NEWMAN, EDITOR.
GEO. W. YORK, ASSISTANT EDITOR.

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Editorial Buzzings.

I May Not Triumph in success,
Despite my earnest labor;
I may not grasp results that bless
The efforts of my neighbor.
But though my goal I never see,
This thought shall always dwell with me—
I will be worthy of it.

Up in the Mountains, near
Falling Springs, Calif., raspberries
bloom in December, at an elevation of
4,000 feet above the sea level.

Dr. J. W. Vance, of Madison,
Wis., editor of the aparian department
of the *Wisconsin Farmer*, has just re-
turned from visiting in Indiana, Ohio,
Washington, D. C., and Philadelphia.
Our faithful friend and co-laborer reports
the trip as being one of the most enjoy-
able events of his life. Mrs. Vance ac-
companied the Doctor, thus helping to
enjoy the refreshing and rejuvenating
vacation.

Mr. T. L. Byers, of Monroe, Iowa,
died suddenly on April 11, 1892. He
was found on the road as he was driving
home, about seven miles from his resi-
dence. Death, which must have been
instantaneous, resulted from a rupture
of the valves of the heart. Mr. Byers
was about 60 years old. He was a
skilled apiarist, and the leading honey-
producer of the locality where he lived
for years. He kept 300 to 350 colo-
nies of bees, and shipped his honey to
market by the carload. In his sad death,
the bee-fraternity of Central Iowa loses
one of its best and most genial members.
The BEE JOURNAL desires to express its
heartfelt sympathy to those who were
thus so unexpectedly called upon to
mourn the loss of a loved one.

Bee - Paralysis is becoming so
common of late that it threatens to be
quite a serious affair. From quite a
number of sources comes the report that
common salt is a specific remedy. Mr.
Ernest Root says that in the home yard,
where the grass was kept down with
salt, no cases appeared, while in the out
yard, where no salt was used, there were
two cases. I have almost always kept
the grass down with salt in front of my
hives, and have never had a case in my
apiary.—*Review*.

Children have very queer ideas of
the actions of their elders; sometimes
they are not far wide of the mark, how-
ever. Here is a case in point that can
be appreciated by all honey-folks:

"Did you hear the news, Katie?"
asked the little girl of another.

"No," was the reply.

"Well, my Uncle George and his wife
are going to Delaware on their *honey-
comb*."

Whenever you find any one ad-
vertising to sell articles below their
value (unless damaged or out of date) it
is very evident that the article is an
inferior one. First-class goods always
command their full value in any line.

How the Bees have wintered is a matter of much interest to bee-keepers just now. *Gleanings* has sent out questions to many apiarists all over the country, asking, among them, about the condition of the bees at present. Here is what the editor says concerning the replies, in *Gleanings* for April 15:

In response to our call for reports as to how bees are wintering throughout the country, about 200 bee-keepers have, up to date, April 12 responded. The reports show that bees, with very few exceptions, have wintered exceptionally well. About a third of the number report no loss, and the remaining two-thirds show from 95 to 98 per cent. as the number that have wintered. There are only three or four who report below 60 per cent. The losses, where they have occurred, have been principally in Iowa, Western Illinois, and Northern Michigan.

In answer to the second question, "How does their condition compare with former years?" most of them report "much better."

Kind Words seldom are unappreciated. Ever since the Editor mentioned his contemplated vacation for rest and recuperation of tired nerves and wasted energies, expressions of kindly sympathy have been received, both from bee-keepers and the bee-publishers. Those who have thus so pleasantly and sincerely written, may feel assured that their kind words will be much appreciated, and will help to encourage the recipient to renewed efforts, and inspire him with fresh zeal in the cause for which he has so long battled. We wish here to record some of the many words of sympathy and esteem that have been uttered.

The first, from Prof. A. J. Cook, of the Michigan Agricultural College, is as follows:

I am pained to hear that you are ill. I hope the rest, which is surely needed and earned, will wholly restore you. I wish you could go to California. You would find many friends, and a very hearty greeting.

Yours with full sympathy,
A. J. Cook.

The following, addressed to Mr. Alfred H. Newman, junior member and Business Manager of the firm, came from Messrs. Chas. Dadant & Son., the well-known manufacturers of comb-foundation:

We are very sorry to read in the BEE JOURNAL, of your father's condition of health. He has all our sympathy. We have been so long acquainted with him and you, and the old AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL is so much "one of the family," that we take a deep interest in all that concerns the firm of Thomas G. Newman & Son.

Wishing him better health, and yourself a busy season, we remain,

Yours truly,
CHAS. DADANT & SON.

Mr. R. F. Holtermann, of Brantford, Ont., Canada, says:

I am very sorry to learn about the state of your health. The AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL fills a place in the apicultural world no other periodical does, and a very necessary place.

Mr. J. W. Tefft, of Buffalo, N. Y., wrote thus:

You have my heartfelt sympathies in your affliction.....I trust your vacation will restore you to vigorous health.

In the Apiary Department of the *Wisconsin Farmer* for April 9, Dr. J. W. Vance, the able apicultural editor of that paper, says:

We learn that the senior editor of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, Mr. Thomas G. Newman, is contemplating indulging in a rest—a "short vacation." We congratulate him upon the opportunity to break away from his post of duty, which he has so long, so ably, and so faithfully filled.

Bro. Root, in *Gleanings* for April 1, expresses his regret and sympathy in this much-appreciated editorial item:

We regret to learn that Bro. Newman, of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, has been quite unwell of late, as a result of the grippe, and that it will be absolutely necessary for him to take a vacation of a month or six weeks. In the meantime, an old employe, Mr. G. W. York, will take charge of the BEE JOURNAL. *Gleanings* sincerely hopes that the much-needed rest will restore him to health.

Bro. Hutchinson, the earnest and cordial editor of the *Bee-Keepers' Review*, who is always reviewing things and matters of interest to the apicultural world, had the following to say in his April issue of his paper:

Bro. Newman has suffered so severely from *La Grippe* and over-work that he has been obliged to take a vacation. While he is away the editorial work will devolve upon Mr. G. W. York, who has been for years a valued assistant in the JOURNAL's office. I have the pleasure of a close, personal acquaintance and friendship with Mr. York, and I know of no one better fitted to fill Mr. Newman's place while he is away resting those tired nerves. May he come back refreshed in mind and body, is the wish of all.

We know that Mr. Newman will fully appreciate the kindness of feeling on the part of all of the foregoing who have so cordially and sincerely written; and his assistant, the writer, also desires to thank both *Gleanings* and the *Review* for their pleasant reference to himself. During the Editor's absence we have endeavored to perform the editorial duties, and to sustain the reputation of the BEE JOURNAL. How well we have succeeded, the readers may judge for themselves.

Bee and Honey Statistics

are always interesting to apian readers; but it is so seldom that any sufficiently reliable can be obtained so as to be of special value. We trust that the day is not far in the future when statistics that will be correct, and hence helpful, may be at hand to show at any and all times the magnitude of the apian interests of the world.

We are often requested to furnish statistical information relating to bee and honey products, but on account of the insufficient importance in which the pursuit is considered by most governments, it is quite impossible to give anything like a satisfactory showing when called upon to do so.

We cannot vouch for the reliability of the following statistics of the world's

honey-producers, but offer them just as we have them, taken from the *Californian*:

The largest bee-keeper in the world is Mr. Harbison, of California, who has 6,000 colonies, producing 200,000 pounds of honey yearly. In Greece there are 30,000 colonies, producing 3,000,000 pounds of honey; in Denmark 80,000, producing 2,000,000; in Russia 110,000, producing the same; in Belgium 200,000, producing 5,000,000; in Holland 240,000, producing 6,000,000; in France 950,000, producing 23,000,000; in Germany, 1,450,000, and in Austria 1,550,000, each producing 40,000,000 pounds of honey. But in the United States there are 2,900,000 colonies, belonging to 70,000 bee-keepers, and producing 62,000,000 pounds of honey yearly.

Bulletins from the various Agricultural Experiment Stations of the United States are becoming quite numerous. It seems that they should serve as great awakeners of enthusiasm among those interested in agricultural pursuits. The National and State Governments do well to thus encourage investigation and experimentation along lines which interest such a large percentage of our population. At no distant day, we expect to chronicle the results of Bulletins devoted to the industry of apiculture, which, were bee-keepers in the possession of their rightful recognition, would now be appearing, to create a greater development of our pursuit.

Bulletin No. 39, issued by Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station, of La Fayette, Ind., is received. It treats exhaustively of "Field Experiments with Corn;" "Sugar Beets;" and "Diseases of the Sugar Beet Root." A copy can be obtained by addressing the Station.

Queenlessness may be determined by opening the hive and noticing the actions of the bees. If they are running over the frames as if in search of something, or as if they were lost, you may reasonably conclude that they have no queen.

Human Enemies of the bees and their keepers are not all dead yet. They still continue to exhibit their malicious and diabolical natures by endeavoring to prohibit the keeping of bees wherever they fancy they should not exist. Often, or almost invariably, this opposition is inspired by jealousy or spite on the part of the aggressors, and those who keep the bees must either fight for their constitutional rights, or "move on" with their bees to some distant field.

The National Bee-Keepers' Union has successfully defended its members in nearly every case which it has undertaken to assist. The Union has a bright record, and did bee-keepers but appreciate what it has done, and can do, for them in sustaining their rights and privileges in their chosen pursuit, we think they would all flock to its standard, and enlist their influence and dollars in its and their own behalf.

We have received a long letter from Mr. H. D. Davis, of Bradford, Vt., dated April 12, 1892, in which he explains fully the trouble in which he is now situated, and asks what the Union can do for him. He is not a member of the Union, and hence, of course, has no claims upon it for assistance. But before commenting further, we will present his story, so that the readers may understand the unpleasant position of their fellow bee-keeper:

I have endured great annoyance from malicious parties of this town who dislike me for a position I once took to aid in closing the liquor dens of this place, and, once having taken an honest position, I will not back down for the pleasure of any liquor-dealer, drinker, or their apologists. These rummies have frequently come upon my premises and destroyed bees, hives and honey, by overturning the hives and rolling them down the bank.

I have some 400 colonies of bees, and keep from 75 to 100 of them on my home place, which is just within the limits of the village (said village having secured a charter in January, 1891). My place is about a half mile from the center of the village, and adjacent to

the main street. The land runs back level from the street for about 75 feet, and then rises to a height of about 50 feet above the highway, the top of the bank being about 175 feet back from the road, which, in front of my place is about 50 feet higher than the main street of the village proper.

Ranged on terraces on the upper part of this bank (some 400 feet in length) are about 250 hives, all of which at present contain bees, but, as I said before, I keep only 75 to 100 colonies here in the working season, as the balance are some I brought home to winter from an out-apiary which I discarded last Fall.

They are located so far above the street that when flying they pass above the roofs of the neighboring houses. When there were but few bees, I used to have them on the level piece, but feared some accident, so I moved them up to the top of the bank. I have never known of any animals being stung, though the cows and sheep of my nearest neighbor (who is the principal promoter of the constant fusillade kept up against me) have been repeatedly turned out to feed in my bee-yard and garden, to my serious annoyance; and I have never known of but one person being stung—a woman, who admitted that it was due to her own carelessness in hastily crushing the bee when it alighted on her.

This nearest neighbor dispenses annually a vast quantity of cider, and therefore has a powerful influence with the rowdy drunken class which he uses as tools for doing his filthy work, and, as he is extremely vicious and malicious himself, nearly all who do not fall in with his views, dare not say anything contrary, for fear of his injuring them.

A year ago this man drew up a petition to the village officers to compel the removal of my bees from town as a nuisance, and secured 40 signers thereto; but it seems that the officers dared not take up the matter then, as the village by-laws were not broad enough to include bees as a nuisance. So there has been a warning just issued for a village meeting, on April 20, to change the by-laws so as to include bees as a nuisance.

You can readily see that their purpose then is to compel me to remove my bees. In view of this will you kindly advise me what action, if any, I can take; also what decisions have been rendered on test cases of this nature, if such there are; and in case I decide to make this a test case, what assistance I could have from the National Bee-Keepers' Union?

I propose to have an attorney appear in my behalf before the village meeting on April 20, and, if possible, prevent the insertion of such a rule in the by-laws. I do not propose to give up my rights as a bee-keeper without a struggle, if anything can be gained by fighting.

H. D. DAVIS.

Upon receipt of the above communication, we sent Mr. Davis a copy of the decision of the famous Arkadelphia bee-lawsuit, which the Union won several years ago, and which, no doubt, was of incalculable value to the attorney who represented Mr. Davis before the village meeting on April 20. We also informed him that only members could claim aid from the Union, which we presume he was aware of.

What a pity it is that bee-keepers do not awake to the importance of joining the Union before troubles arise, and thus be forearmed for difficulties that may occur on account of nervous and disagreeable neighbors and enemies of the pursuit. This case should induce hosts of apiarists to at once provide themselves a place of safety beneath the folds of the Union's victorious banner, by now sending their membership fee of \$1.00 to the Editor of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, who is the Treasurer and General Manager of the organization. Do not delay this duty which you owe to yourself and to the industry of apiculture, but act immediately, and thus be prepared for any unjust attacks.

Every Bee-Keeper should take special pains in Spring to ascertain constantly the amount of stores each hive contains. If he has uncapped most of the honey, and this has resulted in a larger supply being required to maintain the increasing number of bees, it is evident the colony will starve unless syrup is supplied to it, or honey in considerable quantity is being gathered. A stimulated colony requires additional care in this respect, and its wants must be supplied by feeding, if they are not satisfied naturally.—*Exchange.*

Early Spring Feeding of bees is often quite necessary. Mr. M. H. De Witt, of Sunny Side, Md., in the April *American Bee-Keeper*, writes as follows on this important subject:

Feeding in the early Spring is advisable to stimulate breeding, and to keep the colony strong, so that when the early bloom comes it may be strong enough to gather the delicious nectar. Whenever there is any necessity for it, feeding pays; especially in the Fall, before preparing for Winter.

If the stores are insufficient, feed up; each colony should have at least 25 pounds of good ripened honey, all capped over. Extracted-honey, or coffee A sugar reduced to the consistency of honey, is best for feeding, in the absence of good sealed honey. The poorer grades of sugar and glucose are totally unfit for feeding bees. To stimulate in the Spring, one-half pound per day is sufficient for a colony.

For feeding inside the hive, the division-board feeder may be used to advantage. But for feeding early in the Spring, I prefer the Simplicity bee-feeder. You can fill them, and set them on top of the brood-frames at night, and if the weather is not too cold, the bees will take the syrup all down by morning, and all danger of robbing is past.

A. H. Duff, a bee-keeper of Kansas, gives it as a result of his experience that there is no method of dividing bees that will equal in profit natural swarming. If a moderate increase only is desired to run an apiary for profit, it is better for each colony to cast a swarm. No division made by man can equal the first division made by the colony itself. A first swarm will gather more honey after being hived than any two divisions that can be made.—*Exchange.*

Intending Exhibitors at the World's Exposition can get the general Rules and Regulations for exhibitors, and the special regulations pertaining to exhibits in the department in which they may be particularly interested, by addressing Director-General Davis, at Chicago, Ills.

Song of the Golden-Rod.

Oh, not in the morning of April or May,
When the young light lies faint on the sod,
And the windflower blooms for the half of a day—
Not then comes the golden-rod.

But when the bright year has grown vivid and bold
With its utmost of beauty and strength,
Then it leaps into life, and its banners unfold
All along the land's green length.

It is born in the glow of a great high noon,
It is wrought of a bit of the sun;
It asks but the space for its fearless root,
In a golden Summer begun.

No cliff is too high for its resolute foot,
No meadow too bare or too low;
It asks but the space for its fearless root,
And the right to be glad and to grow.

Its bloom knows no stint, its gold no alloy,
And we claim it forever as ours—
God's symbol of freedom and world-wide joy—
America's flower of flowers!

—Selected.

Queries and Replies.**Government Bounty on Honey.**

QUERY 816.—Is a Government bounty on honey desirable?—Ohio.

No.—R. L. TAYLOR.

No.—EUGENE SECOR.

It is not.—M. MAHIN.

No.—J. P. H. BROWN.

No.—G. M. DOOLITTLE.

No.—J. M. HAMBAUGH.

I think not.—G. L. TINKER.

Not in my judgment.—A. J. COOK.

I do not think it is.—C. C. MILLER.

No. Simple protection will do for me.
—H. D. CUTTING.

No. The business should be self-supporting.—C. H. DIBBERN.

No. We are no infants. We were in the Ark with Noah.—MRS. L. HARRISON.

Yes, to the producer of honey, if he can enjoy dishonest money.—JAMES HEDDON.

No; but why should sugar-growers be helped against our own interests as

producers of sweets? and if they are to be helped, what right have they to it more than we have?—DADANT & SON.

I think we are as much entitled to a bounty as sugar makers; but I am against the bounty.—E. FRANCE.

No. We were hurt by the removal of tariff and substitution of a bounty on sugar; but we can be, and ought to be, helped and protected in other ways.—P. H. ELWOOD.

If we produce more honey than is consumed in this country, I should say no; but if our home markets are supplied with imported honey, then a reasonable bounty to stimulate the industry would be desirable.—MRS. J. N. HEATER.

I do not think it is. I do not think that any business that needs a bounty to make it successful, will be of advantage to the general public, and certainly it should not be given to sustain luxuries.—J. E. POND.

Not for me. Bounties are good things, sometimes. The Government bounty on sugar is a good thing for the poor man and his family. I pay 4 cents a pound now for the same quality of sugar I paid 7 cents for before the bounty was given!—A. B. MASON.

I have not had time to think about it much right here in our own State. Thousands are paid to our sugar farmers as bounty, and it does look as though we ought to have a bounty on honey also. But this subject, properly handled by the right person, would likely fill this number of the BEE JOURNAL.—MRS. JENNIE ATCHLEY.

No. All bounties that favor the few at the expense of the many, is an unbearable fraud. Down with the robber tariff, and all subsidies and bounties. The man who quits work to go about clamoring for "bounties," bogus pensions, etc., thus debauching and pauperizing his fellow citizens, could not make himself a worse enemy to the best interest of humanity.—G. W. DEMAREE.

I am opposed on principle to the giving of bounties by Government. If the producers of sugar are given a bounty, the producers of honey are injured, and ought to have a bounty to offset this injury. If they get it, the manufacturers of fruit sauces are handicapped, and need a bounty to put them square. If this is granted, justice demands a bounty somewhere else. Better let the whole system alone.—JAMES A. GREEN.

Topics of Interest.

Gathering Honey and Pollen, Etc.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

"When bees go out in search of honey and pollen, do they visit more than one kind of plants and flowers? In other words, do bees gather honey and pollen indiscriminately, or do they gather wholly from one species?"

On this point there has been no little discussion, a few claiming that the bee gathers indiscriminately, while the larger part of the fraternity claim that only one species of plant is visited at each trip.

Those that claim that bees gather pollen indiscriminately must not have been very close observers, it seems to me, for I have carefully watched for the past 23 years to see whether Mr. Quinby was right in his assertion, when he said, "A bee is never seen with different-colored pollen in her pollen baskets;" and if 23 years are to be a test, then Quinby was right, for in all that time I have never seen a bee entering any hive bearing variegated or different-colored pollen.

We often find pollen of different colors packed in the same cell, but if pollen of different colors are ever carried by any bee at the same time, it is something I have failed to notice.

If the above is a fact, which I believe, then it is conclusive proof that bees only visit one kind of flowers while out after pollen.

When it comes to honey, we cannot go by color, for we cannot see what colored honey the bee has in its sac as the bee flits into the hive. The only way in this case is to watch the bee while it is out after honey. I have many times watched bees in this way, and while I have seen bees go from one kind of raspberry to another, and from one kind of clover to another, and from a currant bush to that of the gooseberry, yet only once have I seen a bee go from one fixed type or kind of plant to that of another kind.

Once while watching bees at work in a field having nearly equal proportions of Alsike, red and white clover in bloom, I came near a raspberry bush which was in bloom at the same time, and although it was no uncommon thing to see bees going from one kind of clover to another, yet I staid in this one place nearly one-half hour before I saw a single bee go

from the clover to the raspberry. In all of this time, not a single bee went from the raspberry to the clover, though bees were going and coming to the raspberry bush very often.

From the above, I conclude that in rare exceptions bees do go from one species of plants to others for honey, but not often enough to warrant us in saying that bees gather honey indiscriminately.

SEVERAL EGGS IN A CELL.

"Do good, prolific queens ever lay more than one egg in a cell? I procured a Carniolan queen and introduced her by giving her two frames of hatching brood. After a few days I examined the little colony, and found four and five eggs in a cell. Does that signify that the queen was a poor one, or a drone-layer, or what?"

Under the circumstances, as the querist gives them, it signifies that the queen was a good, prolific one, and as he gave her only two combs, she showed her prolificness by going her rounds at egg-laying over the combs a second, third, fourth, and even the fifth time. The bee-keeper must not decide hastily, but take all the facts into consideration.

If his hive had been full of bees, with plenty of empty cells in the combs, and he had such a state of affairs as he speaks of, then he could have concluded, upon seeing several eggs in a cell, that if there was a queen in that hive she was a poor one, or, what would have been more probable, that the queen was gone, and the hive was infested with laying-workers.

A good queen in a full colony of bees lays her eggs in regular order, one in a cell, while a drone-laying queen, or a laying worker will "bunch" their eggs in a few cells, leaving the rest empty. If there is a laying worker in the hive, her eggs are apt to be bunched near or around one or more embryo queen-cells, while these embryo cells will contain many eggs, and often eggs and larvae together; but so far as I have observed, a drone-laying queen does not place several eggs in an embryo queen-cell. In this way I can decide at sight of the embryo queen-cells, whether there is anything in the line of a queen, in any hive where work is not going on as it should be.

In early Spring, when there are few bees in a hive, or by any division of brood or bees, where there are few bees with any queen, the finding of several eggs in different cells does not argue that the queen is necessarily a poor one

but, on the contrary, says she is very prolific, but does not have room enough inside of the cluster of bees to deposit the number of eggs she desires, where only one is placed in each cell.

DRAGGING OUT BEES.

"What was the matter with my bees? In May, several of my colonies dragged out young, live bees, and piled them up in front of the hive. These young bees were apparently just hatched."

Evidently the questioner's bees were troubled with the larvæ of the wax-moth, or what is commonly termed "moth-worms." The larvæ of the wax-moth more generally work between the heads of the pupæ bees and the cappings of the same, but they not unfrequently work through and about the septum of the combs. In the former case, the bees have little difficulty in removing the worms without injury to their brood; but in the latter case, if the worms are removed, the brood or pupæ honey-bees must be destroyed and removed also.

Very many times have I seen hatching bees, on either side of the comb, struggling to get out of their cells, but all in vain, because they were held in place by the webs spun about their abdomens and wings by moth-worms. In such a case as this, the bees remove these helpless young bees and carry them out of the hive as is stated by the querist.

In times of scarcity and starvation, the brood is often sucked dry, and removed from the hive, but in that case none of the brood which is old enough to hatch is molested, except the drone-brood, as such old brood cannot help the bees to exist by sucking the juices out of it.

Borodino, N. Y.

Moth-Worms and Bee-Quilts.

MRS. JENNIE ATCHLEY.

The best way to kill moth-worms after we have been so careless as to let them infest empty combs, beeswax, and even sections, is to simply prepare a vessel full of clear spring or well water, large enough for the amount of work you wish to do, and immerse the infested combs long enough to kill all moth-eggs, etc. Then, if the combs get filled with water, place them in the extractor, throw out the water, and hang them out to dry. After this good rinsing, the combs will be sweet and clean.

Quilts that bees will not cut much are made of any kind of cheap cloth, and dipped in melted beeswax quickly, as we dip in making foundation. The bees will not cut through it nearly so quick, and the quilts are more like light honey-boards.

We have another cold spell now—April 9. We are behind in our Spring, this time.

Floyd, Texas.

Bee-Keeping as an Exclusive Business.

EUGENE SECOR.

There has been a good deal said of late years in favor of specializing. The tendency of the times is in that direction. The manufacture of nearly every article of consumption or use is now carried on by specialists. A great many agricultural, horticultural and garden products are also put upon the market by specialists.

There is no doubt that both economy and excellence are served by this method in many instances, but with our present knowledge and methods there is a limit to the profitable production of one thing. For instance, wheat after wheat for a long term of years will exhaust the soil and cease to be remunerative, and, agriculturally speaking, therefore rotation is compulsory.

With rotation comes a knowledge of how to produce other crops, and hence mixed farming is practiced by the best farmers.

It depends upon the occupation and the surroundings whether a person should devote all his time and all his energy to one thing.

If when he has supplied his home market, he has the facilities and business ability to push out and supply a larger field with profit, it is all right. Otherwise, not. The further from home his products must go to find a market, the cheaper he must produce it, as a rule.

The largest profit realized from the sale of honey comes, or should come, from supplying the bee-keeper's own market. If his locality is so well supplied with honey-producing plants that the apiarist can profitably keep more colonies than will supply his home trade, it will do for him to reach out a little toward surrounding towns, or to the trade centers; but until he has solved the problem of producing honey at the minimum price, he will not find such

increased trade profitable, and unless his locality yields profusely every year, or nearly so, he will not find it profitable to increase his apiary to more than a hundred colonies without establishing out-apiaries. Whether out-apiaries should be established, and a man's whole time and energies should be devoted to producing honey, is a question which ought to be carefully considered before attempting it.

The last few years have not been very encouraging to such practice. But there is no reason why every land owner, at least, should not diversify his labor and cultivate his mind and hand by keeping bees enough to supply his own family with honey, and enough to spare to trade to some neighbors who never will keep bees, for something needed in the home.—*Farmer and Breeder.*

Forest City, Iowa.

Texas State Bee-Keepers' Convention.

A. H. JONES.

The Texas State Bee-Keepers' Association met in their 14th annual convention at Greenville, Tex., on April 6 and 7, 1892, there being about 40 bee-keepers in attendance.

The convention was called to order by President W. R. Graham, and Rev. W. K. Marshall, of Marshall, Tex., led in prayer. President Graham stated the object of the meeting, and outlined the work and business to be done. He also cordially welcomed the delegates to the hospitalities of the city, and to his own home north of the city.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved. The roll of membership was called, and the death of Mr. J. J. Bankston announced. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions of respect to the deceased brother, as follows: A. H. Jones, Dr. W. E. Smith and J. D. Moody.

The question-box was substituted for a programme.

Dr. Marshall was invited to state his experience in bee-keeping, and gave an interesting talk.

Dr. Marshall was the oldest bee-keeper present, and, perhaps, the oldest in the State. He began bee-keeping when quite young, back in the days of superstition, when it was thought that if a man sold bees, he sold his luck. He was taught that it was not wrong to steal bees if he left remuneration for them on

the stand from which the bees were taken.

From the bee-keeper who taught him this, he took a colony of bees, leaving a five-dollar gold-piece on the stand from which he took the bees. Being asked afterward if he had obtained any bees, he told his story to the owner of those he had stolen. Being asked if any one saw him, he said a woman at the house saw him. The owner said: "I'll bet that woman got the money. You will make a bee-keeper."

Dr. Marshall, in his remarks, said that he was perhaps the first man to receive an Italian queen west of the Mississippi. He purchased this queen in 1863, of Rev. L. L. Langstroth, and paid \$25 for her; and that Judge W. H. Andrews rode from McKinney, Collin county, on horseback to Rusk, Cherokee county, a distance of nearly 150 miles, to see this queen. Dr. Marshall made many historical statements.

The number of colonies and condition of the same were called for. There were 800 colonies represented; they had wintered well, and were in good condition, and the prospect for a good yield was favorable. Fifty pounds of honey per colony was the average for last year. It was demonstrated from all reports that the industry was on the increase.

The movable-comb hive was discussed at length, and comb-foundation formed an interesting topic. The manner of putting up and selling honey was discussed freely, and the management of bees was an important feature of the discussions.

Reports of committees was called for, and the Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were accepted, and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Our beloved brother, J. J. Bankston, of Golden, Tex., departed this life on April 12, 1891.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the loss of our brother, thus cut down in the midst of his usefulness, and in the prime of life; that in his death we feel that we have lost a worthy advocate of our favorite vocation.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family, and that these resolutions be spread on the minutes, and a copy of the same be furnished to the bereaved family.

The question-box was then opened.

Which pays best, full sheets of foundation or starters, both in brood-frames and in sections? Reasonably good starters were decided best.

With how many colonies should a beginner start? It was decided that three are sufficient.

Which is the best way, and when the best time, to transfer bees from box-hives to frame ones? Early Spring was decided as the best time, and several ways were presented for transferring bees.

What is the best way to rear queens? Mrs. Jennie Atchley, a thorough queen-breeder, was present, and gave a very interesting description of this branch of bee-culture. The plan explained is the "G. M. Doolittle plan." Much valuable information was gathered from her speech.

On motion of Dr. Marshall, the present officers of the Association were re-elected for the ensuing year.

Greenville was again selected as the place for the next meeting, and the first Wednesday and Thursday in April, 1893, as the time.

The delegates then expressed themselves as to the enjoyment of the occasion, and Dr. Marshall made a farewell talk, and closing prayer, after which the convention adjourned.

A. H. JONES, Sec.

What Killed the Bees?

J. H. ANDRE.

A few days ago I met an acquaintance who lives on the hills some three miles away. He told me that he had bad luck in wintering his bees. Said he, "I lost all of my new colonies (10 in number), and some besides."

I learned that the new colonies were put into new hives purchased at the factory last season. With each hive was a piece of oil-cloth, sent, no doubt, for the special purpose of covering the surplus in Summer to prevent the bees from gnawing through. Instead of removing them in the Fall, they were left on during Winter. Probably the dampness and frost accumulated until the spaces, combs and all were nothing more or less than one solid block of ice, and honey combined.

He told me that some colonies, with no covering whatever, with holes in the cloths, came through all right.

The past four seasons I have wintered my bees in single-walled hives with two thicknesses of cloth on the frames, which was covered with 4 inches of buckwheat chaff, loosely packed. During this time my loss has been nothing.

The manufacturers of hives should send printed directions for the workings of their hives at all seasons. This might save beginners much loss.

Lockwood, N. Y., April 11, 1892.

When and How to Italianize Bees.

MRS. L. HARRISON.

Inquiries are being made about the best time for Italianizing bees. The best time for the bees, may not be the best time, all things considered, for their owner. I would not advise doing anything to jeopardize a honey crop, and if undertaken at the present time, a loss of honey might follow. If a colony of black bees is very strong, I would not disturb them, but give them every inducement to store honey. If they swarm I would give them combs if I had them, and put the swarm where the old colony stood, removing the surplus from the old one to the new.

It would be better to move the old colony to one side, facing a different direction from what it did, so that all the bees which were working in the fields, would enter the hive of the new colony. Gradually turn the old colony around so that in eight or nine days the hives would stand side by side, and then carry away the old one to a new stand, thus massing all the old bees in one hive to store honey.

The old colony which was carried away would contain no bees that were working in the fields, and if the queen-cells were all removed, there would be no eggs or young larvae from which a queen could be reared, and the bees would gladly accept an Italian queen. This management would prevent all after-swarming, and keep the colony strong to work upon Autumn bloom.

When the honey season has closed, the queen in the new colony might be removed, and an Italian introduced.

The Spring following, both colonies would be Italians, and no time would have been lost by the change. When a bee-keeper is Italianizing his apiary, he should keep queens on hand, so as to improve every opportunity for introducing them. I have known cases in which queens were lost during swarming, and the bees left running all over the hive, mourning. When an Italian queen was given them, they then turned their mourning into joy.

Is it best to buy or rear queens? Where a person has but a few colonies

to Italianize, it is far preferable to buy them. A breeder has all Italian bees, and there is much less risk to run of queens not mating with pure drones than where the major part of the bees in the apiary are black. Where a person has leisure, and is fond of experimenting, it is a pleasure to rear one's own, by purchasing an Italian colony containing a tested or imported queen, or get a queen only, if a whole colony cannot be readily obtained. Queens are now sent by the mails to all parts of our country and to foreign lands.

In an apiary of any size, there may always be found some colonies far ahead of the others in the production of honey and in numbers. These are the ones to choose, from which to rear queens and drones. I rear a few queens every season, in this way:

I observe which are the best colonies, and if there is a dearth of honey, following fruit-bloom, I feed them so that they will continue rearing brood. If I did not, they might destroy their drones. By feeding these favorites, they swarm early, and during favorable seasons, build many large, well-developed queen-cells, and I preserve as many of them as I can.

About the time of the emerging of the young queens from their cells I divide the old colony, in this way forming nuclei: I put a frame of honey into a hive, and by its side one containing a ripe queen-cell and covered with bees taken from the hive which had swarmed. If a comb of sealed brood is removed from a colony containing a queen, the larger proportion of the bees will return to the queen; but if a comb with a queen-cell upon it, is taken from a queenless colony, many of the bees will remain with the queen-cell, and she may come out in a short time. In rearing queens, I prefer the hives in use in the apiary to small ones. I put the combs of the nuclei in the center of the hive, with a division-board each side. This reduces the size of the hive to a small one, and I can enlarge it at will by removing the division-boards.

When the queen and brood are all out of a comb, I brush the bees from it, and exchange it for one containing sealed brood. In this way, the nuclei will have plenty of bees to nourish and cover the brood when the young queen is laying. By this feeding after fruit-bloom, if there is a dearth of honey, the good drones will be preserved to fertilize the young queens, and those left unfed will be destroyed.—*Orange Judd Farmer.*

Peoria, Ills.

Closed or Open End-Bars—Which?

DR. G. L. TINKER.

I suppose if this question was put in other words so as to read, "Are the standing closed-end Quinby brood-frames preferable to the Langstroth hanging ones?" the general verdict would be that the latter are preferable. Yet there is undoubtedly a growing sentiment against loose hanging-frames. But that it will ultimately lead to the adoption of a closed-end brood-frame, I do not think.

Although many excellent bee-keepers now use them, and would have no other, still my faith is stronger to-day than ever, that some form of the Langstroth hanging-frame will ever be the most popular, and will serve to perpetuate the memory of the man who has done more towards the advancement of apiculture than any other that ever lived; who lifted our pursuit from an unprofitable and unsatisfactory investment in straw skeps and box-hives, to a pursuit at once profitable, respectable, and highly fascinating to a large class of our people.

That this revival of apiculture from the state of obscurity into which it had fallen, was due to the Langstroth invention, there is not one to-day who doubts. That it still has merits over every other invention of a bee-hive, both ancient and modern, it seems to me is so far proved by the history of apiculture in the last 40 years, that the question is hardly worth discussing; and that these merits lie chiefly in the superiority of the hanging-frame is equally apparent.

So it would appear that after the general approval of the bee-keepers of the civilized world for 40 years, we may well conclude that the principles of the Langstroth hive will survive and become the dominant ones in the popular hives of the future.

The present tendency against *loose* hanging-frames is not necessarily a tendency to the use of a closed-end brood-frame, but rather to some practical method of spacing and fixing the hanging-frame. This we have had for some years in the Hoffman-Langstroth frame, which of late has undergone a further improvement by the Root establishment at Medina, so that as now constructed, it is without objection, and fulfils every function claimed for the closed-end frames, and yet is about as readily movable as the old style of the Langstroth frame.

However, in a hanging-frame only 7 inches deep, which I use, I prefer to space and fix the frames by a very light form of the Van Deusen metal corner, as it spaces exact $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches from center to center, and does not interfere with the ease with which the frame may be taken from the hive. It is, therefore, my opinion that between these two methods the public need not look further for a practical means of keeping the Langstroth frame in its place. The preference, then, must be given to brood-frames with open end-bars.—*Read at the Ohio State Convention.*

New Philadelphia, Ohio.

Propolis, Black Bees, Etc.

ALLEN LATHAM.

I was much surprised to see the query on page 444, about propolis. I wanted to ask the querist why he did not find out for himself. However, when a well-known apiarist replies to this question, that bees carry propolis in their honey-sacs, I am no longer surprised at the question. Is it possible that there is a bee-keeper of a year's experience who has not seen a worker carrying propolis—has not seen such a worker with its propolis-covered legs stuck together? It is one of the commonest sights in July and August. Who has not seen the bees carrying paint, varnish, and even wax in that same way?

VALUE OF BLACK BEES.

I hope that the "blacks" will find hearty supporters. I am glad that there are so many bee-keepers coming forward to uphold this race of bees. In my mind there is no question but that the blacks are as good as the Italians. The Italians are prettier. If the Italians seem superior to the blacks at present, it is because more attention has been paid to the breeding of them. Why not breed the blacks?

It is certainly true that this much-abused race of bees is more ready to enter the sections, and will produce better looking honey. I never had a colony of Italians which would give me well-filled sections of white comb. I think that we can ill-afford to neglect the black bees, if we keep them for no other purpose than to cross with the pretty Italians.

JUDGING BEES AT FAIRS.

Messrs. Trego, on page 421, give what is to me an unsatisfactory "scale

of marking." Thirty per cent. for "size" is too much. It is difficult in the first place to give good judgment upon the size of bees. Two bees of equal size may seem unequal if one be partly filled with honey. I should rather leave size out altogether, than to count it so much. If the queen is to be considered at all, she should have more than 10 points; also the style of comb and hive, if to be considered at all, should be considered of more account.

IMPORTANCE OF GOOD DRONES.

Mr. Tefft, on page 420, gives a suggestion as to the value of drones in a hive where queens are reared. This seems to me a very important matter. I confess to know nothing about it. I wish that we might have the opinions of queen-breeders upon this point.

Cambridge, Mass.

The Italian and the Black Bees.

FRANK ARNOLD.

I have had ten years' experience in bee-keeping, and had Italian bees for five years. I gave them a pretty good test, and am in favor of the Italians; for honey-gathering I found them far superior to the blacks.

On page 450 is an article by H. C. Farnum, wherein he says that in his experience with Italians, he finds they are not an inferior race of bees, far from it, and says that the blacks are ahead in honey-gathering in his location, especially when honey is scarce.

This is contrary to my experience; when honey is scarce, the Italians are far ahead, but when honey is coming in rapidly, I did not notice so great a difference, but by no means were the blacks ahead, even the hybrids are superior to the pure natives, and occasionally I find a colony of hybrids that are equal to the best of pure Italians in honey-gathering qualities; but I do not like them on account of their vindictiveness.

With the Italian and native bees there must be a great difference in the various localities, and the only difference I can see in such localities is the different honey-plants on which one race of bees works better than the others. In other respects, such as wintering, I do not notice so great a difference.

Native bees usually breed latest in the Fall, and Italians earliest in the Spring. This is probably caused by the Italians filling their brood-chamber chock-full of

honey early in the Fall, influencing them to stop breeding early in the Fall, and, having more honey, they consequently breed up earlier in the Spring than the natives.

On page 246, Mr. M. B. Nichols stated that he lost 5 colonies of bees, of which 3 were Italians; and the question arises, why he should lose all 3 colonies of Italians. I have lost 4 colonies in the same way—1 Italian, 1 hybrid, and 2 blacks. Now, I do not exactly know the cause of their death, but I think it was on account of cold weather and dampness existing in the hive, causing the bees to remain where they clustered, and, being unable to move about, they died amidst their honey.

Deer Plain, Ills., April 4, 1892.

Care of Unoccupied Combs.

DR. C. C. MILLER.

"How shall I take care of brood-combs left by colonies that have died?" That is the question asked every year. They are well worth saving. Two enemies are to be guarded against—mice and wax-worms.

Years ago, one Winter, I lost 48 colonies out of 50. That left a pile of empty combs—480. I stacked them up in their hives in-doors. Do you believe the mice went at them and riddled every last comb except a very few that had never had brood in? Now, empty comb they do not care so much for. Comb filled with honey is disturbed only so far as they want to eat the honey, and their appetite in that direction is limited. But empty combs containing cocoons in which the bees have been, are their special delight. Those 480 combs, at that time, were worth at least \$100.

How should I have protected them? Why, how would you protect anything from mice? Kill off the mice as soon as you can, but in the meantime shut up the combs mouse-tight. This is easily done, for every hive must be so you can shut it up bee-tight, and a mouse will seldom gnaw its way into a hive. Look sharp that there are no mice in the hives when you shut them up.

But if I had shut them up from the mice just as soon as warm weather came, the worms would destroy them even worse than the mice, no matter how tightly shut up. Somehow the eggs are in the comb, and when warm enough they hatch out into worms. If the combs have been out-doors, so as to be thor-

oughly frozen, that kills worms and eggs. I do not know just how much freezing is needed, but light freezing will not do; 10° to 15° would perhaps be necessary.

Well, what will you do if they have not been frozen? The eggs are so small you cannot find them, but you can find the worms when they are very small, for a white, powdery substance surrounds them, made by their gnawing, perhaps. Still, it is a pretty big undertaking to find the little worms on a big lot of combs, and if you keep them in a cool cellar they will not hatch out very rapidly, nor grow very fast after they have hatched.

Fumigating them with sulphur or brimstone will kill the worms, but not the eggs. If they have grown to full size, it takes heavy brimstoning to kill them. If you get them once all hatched and killed with brimstone, then they are safe until the wax-moth lays more eggs in them. This can be prevented by closing them up moth-tight. If the combs are hung about two inches apart in an airy place, the moth is not likely to disturb them. Some report success by putting them in hives and putting in spiders.

I will tell you how I have managed my combs for the last few years: Suppose a colony has died. I try to see that no mice can disturb the combs, shutting the hive up mouse-tight, and then putting it in the cellar if it is not already there. From time to time I keep watch, and so long as no worms can be seen I let them alone. As it gets warmer, the worms will be seen, and sometimes I have left the combs then for some time, picking out, with a pin or a wire nail, all worms a half-inch long; for up to that size they do not work so fast on the combs, especially in a cool place.

But there is no place in the world that combs are so safe from worms as in the care of a strong colony of bees, especially the Italians. So, as fast as they can be given to the bees, all anxiety about them is over. The only trouble is that in the Spring you want to keep the bees warm, and on as few combs as possible. But by the time it is warm enough for worms to do much harm, it is warm enough for bees to cover a little more territory. Still, I do not need to put the combs right in the hive with the bees, but I put them under. Put a hive full of the combs under the hive with the colony, so that the bees in going in and out must pass through the hive of empty combs. Do not leave any other entrance or exit for them. You may rely on their finding every worm, and taking them

out, too, if they are Italians, and I suppose the blacks, if strong, will make pretty good work at it.

If there is any honey in the combs, lookout, or you may have a "picnic" with robbers. Better put the combs there toward evening, not very long before they stop flying, and by preference when it is warm enough for them to move around considerably at night. Then they will, by morning, get over the excitement caused by finding such a bonanza so near at hand, and will be ready to protect the entrance against intruders. Close the entrance up just as small as you can without hindering them about getting in and out. Of course if there is no honey in the combs there is no need of any such precautions.

As soon as you need the combs for new colonies, they can be taken, and you will find them in the very nicest condition. One year I left them under until the bees stored honey in them which I extracted, and some of them had brood.—*National Stockman*.

Predictions About the Honey-Flow.

SAM WILSON.

My article on page 484, is not as plain as I would like to have had it. In the first paragraph, I should have said that I have not as good a chance this year as I had last to show bee-keepers that I can tell just about what the honey-flow will be, from the fact that it will be more general this year than it was last.

In the third paragraph, I should have said that what causes linden and white clover to fail to secrete nectar, does its work long before they bloom; after that no power on earth can make them produce nectar; but, on the other hand, the flowers may be full of nectar, and the weather be so that bees could not work.

There are two natural but diverse influences that cause flowers to fail to secrete nectar. Here, when sourwood and linden are going to be a failure, ivy will produce a good flow of nectar; but if ivy fails, linden and sourwood will yield honey. But there is only one natural cause that makes linden and white clover fail to secrete nectar, or makes it secrete nectar.

There ought to be double the amount of honey produced this year that there was last. All the States east of Kansas ought to have a fair crop of honey, but Kansas and Nebraska will not have a

good flow. Extreme eastern Nebraska ought to have a fair crop.

The Southern States ought to have a fair crop of honey wherever linden, white clover and sourwood are the dependence for honey. Sourwood ought to produce honey in north Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, and in Tennessee, except the larger part of east Tennessee, from about 30 miles west of Knoxville and east.

Sourwood and linden will produce but little honey in western North Carolina; the larger part ought to have a good flow from linden and sourwood. Kentucky will have a good yield from white clover and linden, if they have any linden bloom. The flow will be better there than in the States east, in the same latitude.

My predictions are made in regard to linden, white clover and sourwood.

It is an easy thing to tell what the honey crop will be, when one knows the true cause of failure. Very often there is a failure when but a few miles distant there is a good flow. The reason for this will be understood when you learn the cause of flowers failing to secrete nectar. Then you can know when, or in what part of the country, the honey-flow will be the best, and be there with your bees.

If I lived close to Jackson county, Iowa, I would move my bees into that county, if a good location for an apiary can be secured.

I will prove later that I can tell what I profess to know.

Cosby, Tenn.

Utah Bee-Keepers' Convention.

JOHN C. SWANER.

The regular semi-annual session of the Utah Bee-Keepers' Association was held at Salt Lake City, Utah, on April 7, 1892.

At 10 a.m., President O. B. Huntington called the convention to order, and after prayer by German Ellsworth, Secretary Swaner called the roll, after which several new members were admitted to the Association.

The report of the committee appointed at the last session to obtain legislation relative to "foul-brood," was called for, and John C. Swaner said a bill was passed, after considerable exertion on the part of the committee. The report was accepted by the Association, and

the committee discharged with a vote of thanks.

The question of marketing honey was discussed, the general sentiment of the Association being that honey should be put up in an attractive shape, to sell well, and that it would always sell better in a poor fruit year than when fruit was very plentiful. President Huntington suggested that they try to create a better market at home, and show the people the benefits to be derived from the consumption of honey in the family. We would thus provide them with a healthful article of diet, and save freight cost of exporting much of our honey.

The Secretary submitted a report on the subject of freight rates, which was received and filed.

The "act relating to bee-culture" was then taken up and discussed by the members generally, the question of taxation and duties of the inspector receiving special attention.

Mr. Swaner presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ section be adopted by this Association as the standard section, and that hereafter honey shall be sold by such standard in place of by weight, and that no tare be allowed on cans, glass on any packages (except wooden) unless the buyer furnish the same.

Messrs. Taufer, Thomas and others spoke about marketing, and Mr. Swaner reported in regard to a carload of honey which had been shipped East.

A special committee consisting of R. T. Rees, German Ellsworth and John Parley was appointed to obtain rates upon can packages.

R. S. Betts said we should not be extortionate, but should expect and demand a reasonable remuneration for our products.

The question of representing the Utah Bee-Keepers' Association at the World's Fair was brought up by Mr. Taufer, and a committee was appointed with this end in view, consisting of Messrs. Taufer and Woodmansee of Salt Lake, and R. T. Rees, of North Ogden.

It was resolved that copies of the new Law be obtained, to be paid for out of Association funds and furnished members.

Representatives from the main counties of the Territory were present, and credit is due to Messrs. Taufer, Swaner and others for their efforts in behalf of the Association. It is mainly owing to the efforts of the two gentlemen named that the Association has been organized.

On motion the Secretary was requested to publish the Act of the last Assembly, relating to bee-culture, in the *Inter-mountain*, and the Association adjourned to meet on Oct. 7, 1892.

JOHN C. SWANER, Sec.

The Law of Progression.

AZALEA TOMLIN.

A leaf presents a fitting example of the universal law of change. Although a perishable part of the universe, it furnishes a medium for the illustration of the same law that is expressed in more enduring forms.

Take the bud from its first animation until it reaches the maturity of a leaf, and what a wonderful expansion of molecules is there presented. In it only the result is perceptible—we remain ignorant of the process of its development.

The leaf dies only to live again. It may constitute a part of the granite column, or it may be taken up by the animal kingdom, but its particles cannot be lost. If it were endowed with the faculties of speech, the most traveled might find their experiences as nothing, compared with this great wanderer.

Why all this activity? We can but answer that it is this law upon which perfection is based—a principle upon which each must act, in order to secure the healthfulness and prosperity of the whole. The sea constantly dashes its billows upon the shore, atoms ever change their form and position, that the purity and life of the universe may be preserved. Usually we find an exception to every law, but here there is none. It is written with many colors in the ethereal dome above, sounded with fearful distinctiveness to the earth's center, and, as if the whole was but a greater exemplification of the law of the parts of which it is composed, the earth performs its mighty revolutions. Space is peopled with suns and planets that revolve unceasingly in their orbits. In the contemplation of this law, perception fails us. Reason cannot apprehend the divine truths which come to us in merest glimpses.

In the human mind—the most glorious work of God—perhaps the law reaches its fullest significance. The most adverse circumstance assists in its development. Though no special effort is made in its behalf, yet it cannot remain dormant. It is in itself a wonder, the possibilities of which are unlimited. The

most zealous minds have never been able to span the arcana of knowledge which is its birthright, and we know not to what heights it is possible for us to attain, since we have found no limit.

It is only by unceasing effort that anything really valuable is attained. The patient seeker is always rewarded, and often gains a marked success, where he who trusts merely in talent fails. The mind does not gain a wide culture without much endeavor. Elizabeth Carter, one of the charmed circle of Hannah Moore's time, proved the truth of this in the acquisition of the Latin and Greek languages. Her father grew discouraged at her dullness, and abandoned his efforts as teacher. But we learn of her success from the lips of Dr. Johnson, who, when speaking of a friend, thus affirmed, that he understood Greek better than any one else, *except* Elizabeth Carter! We advance in knowledge by means of the thoughts and productions of other minds.

We instance this in the influence which pervades the literary world, through the writings of Shakespeare. How often do his words incite to thought our greatest talent. In his works are presented such a selection of words, such a comprehension of ideas as scarce another equals. Delightful as has proved the discoveries of obscure points in this instance, perhaps the one has not lived who can so enter into sympathy with this gifted one as to realize the meaning of the thought the writer intended to convey. This is only one of the many instances afforded us as a means of advancement.

If we admit the assertion of Solomon's, that "there is nothing new under the sun," then all our expressions are but quotations, our thoughts but the same ideas others have possessed, presented in another form. A steadfast purpose to attain a desired result is requisite to success.

It may be that the plan which was first presented, acted upon my ever changing circumstances, shall have deviated so much from the idea that the wished-for result is not attainable; yet if ours has been an honest endeavor, we may be assured that the end is more truly a success than could have resulted from our early dreams.

The love of letters inspired Milton to action. Doubtless he looked forward to a future of success unimpeded by physical ailment. Had his early dreams been fully realized, his writings might not have shown such insight of higher things. The blind poet was led by an

unseen hand through a country whose glories needed neither light of the sun, nor clearness of vision to reveal them. Deprived of that daily intercourse with Nature, by which he would be enabled to enter the field of pastoral poetry, he was endowed with great mental vision, a spiritual perception which peculiarly fitted him for the epic field. Thus insensibly was he formed for the niche awaiting him in the mosaic work of time.

The true poet delights in expressing that which seems of small moment to an ordinary mind. The most trivial circumstance yields food for his contemplation, which, expressed in appropriate form, is the spring of his success. The true worker is inspired by something far beyond the mere hope of success. To do, not that he may attain a short-lived fame, but that he may express the God-given idea of himself.

Who will fail to honor Luther for his persistent efforts against error, or Wilberforce in his struggle for justice? Instances to which we owe much of our present order and advancement are numerous. Imagination is not impeded, aspirations for something more enduring, more satisfying than time can offer, is the experience of all. In this desire is revealed the possibility of a higher destiny.

Wisconsin World's Fair Bee-Exhibit.

C. A. HATCH.

The Wisconsin Columbian Fair Managers have allowed \$500 to the Wisconsin Bee-Keepers' Association to pay expenses of an exhibit at Chicago, of honey-bees, bee fixtures, etc. So let every bee-keeper in the State rejoice and be exceedingly glad, buckle on his armor and go forth to the battle the coming season with renewed strength and determination to do his share to make this part of Wisconsin exhibit a grand success.

With our never excelled clover, our far-famed basswood, and our rare mint honey, to say nothing about our buckwheat, golden-rod, and much despised honey-dew, we ought to get an assortment that will make even California wince.

Now if the Fates will only be kind, and send us sunshine and showers during the coming honey season, just when we want them, we shall be happy.—*Wisconsin Farmer.*

CONVENTION DIRECTORY.*Time and place of meeting.*

1892.
 May 5.—Susquehanna Co., at Brooklyn, Pa.
 H. M. Seeley, Sec., Harford, Pa.
 May 11.—Ionia, at Ionia, Mich.
 H. Smith, Sec., Ionia, Mich.,
 May 12.—Connecticut, at Hartford, Conn.
 Mrs. W. E. Riley, Sec., Waterbury, Conn.
 May 17.—Northern Illinois, at Harlem, Ills.
 D. A. Fuller, Sec., Cherry Valley, Ills.
 May 28.—Haldimand, at Nelles' Corners, Ont.
 E. C. Campbell, Sec. Cayuga, Ont.

☞ In order to have this table complete, Secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of the time and the place of each future meeting.—THE EDITOR.

North American Bee-Keepers' Association

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Bee and Honey Gossip.

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Newton, Mass.

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Wavelets of News.**Progress and Improvement.**

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Well, if we did not occasionally make just such breaks, all progress would be at an end. It would seem to us that it is better to try to improve our methods than to forever go on in the old way. It is just this desire for improvement that has completely changed all our fixtures, and almost every detail of the business in the last fifty years.—C. H. DIBBERN, in the *Plowman*.

most zealous minds have never been able to span the arcana of knowledge which is its birthright, and we know not to what heights it is possible for us to attain, since we have found no limit.

It is only by unceasing effort that anything really valuable is attained. The patient seeker is always rewarded, and often gains a marked success, where he who trusts merely in talent fails. The mind does not gain a wide culture without much endeavor. Elizabeth Carter, one of the charmed circle of Hannah Moore's time, proved the truth of this in the acquisition of the Latin and Greek languages. Her father grew discouraged at her dullness, and abandoned his efforts as teacher. But we learn of her success from the lips of Dr. Johnson, who, when speaking of a friend, thus affirmed, that he understood Greek better than any one else, *except* Elizabeth Carter! We advance in knowledge by means of the thoughts and productions of other minds.

We instance this in the influence which pervades the literary world, through the writings of Shakespeare. How often do his words incite to thought our greatest talent. In his works are presented such a selection of words, such a comprehension of ideas as scarce another equals. Delightful as has proved the discoveries of obscure points in this instance, perhaps the one has not lived who can so enter into sympathy with this gifted one as to realize the meaning of the thought the writer intended to convey. This is only one of the many instances afforded us as a means of advancement.

If we admit the assertion of Solomon's, that "there is nothing new under the sun," then all our expressions are but quotations, our thoughts but the same ideas others have possessed, presented in another form. A steadfast purpose to attain a desired result is requisite to success.

It may be that the plan which was first presented, acted upon my ever changing circumstances, shall have deviated so much from the idea that the wished-for result is not attainable; yet if ours has been an honest endeavor, we may be assured that the end is more truly a success than could have resulted from our early dreams.

The love of letters inspired Milton to action. Doubtless he looked forward to a future of success unimpeded by physical ailment. Had his early dreams been fully realized, his writings might not have shown such insight of higher things. The blind poet was led by an

unseen hand through a country whose glories needed neither light of the sun, nor clearness of vision to reveal them. Deprived of that daily intercourse with Nature, by which he would be enabled to enter the field of pastoral poetry, he was endowed with great mental vision, a spiritual perception which peculiarly fitted him for the epic field. Thus insensibly was he formed for the niche awaiting him in the mosaic work of time.

The true poet delights in expressing that which seems of small moment to an ordinary mind. The most trivial circumstance yields food for his contemplation, which, expressed in appropriate form, is the spring of his success. The true worker is inspired by something far beyond the mere hope of success. To do, not that he may attain a short-lived fame, but that he may express the God-given idea of himself.

Who will fail to honor Luther for his persistent efforts against error, or Wilberforce in his struggle for justice? Instances to which we owe much of our present order and advancement are numerous. Imagination is not impeded, aspirations for something more enduring, more satisfying than time can offer, is the experience of all. In this desire is revealed the possibility of a higher destiny.

Wisconsin World's Fair Bee-Exhibit.

C. A. HATCH.

The Wisconsin Columbian Fair Managers have allowed \$500 to the Wisconsin Bee-Keepers' Association to pay expenses of an exhibit at Chicago, of honey-bees, bee fixtures, etc. So let every bee-keeper in the State rejoice and be exceedingly glad, buckle on his armor and go forth to the battle the coming season with renewed strength and determination to do his share to make this part of Wisconsin exhibit a grand success.

With our never excelled clover, our far-famed basswood, and our rare mint honey, to say nothing about our buckwheat, golden-rod, and much disprised honey-dew, we ought to get an assortment that will make even California wince.

Now if the Fates will only be kind, and send us sunshine and showers during the coming honey season, just when we want them, we shall be happy.—
Wisconsin Farmer.

CONVENTION DIRECTORY.*Time and place of meeting.*

1892.
 May 5.—Susquehanna Co., at Brooklyn, Pa.
 H. M. Seeley, Sec., Harford, Pa.
 May 11.—Ionia, at Ionia, Mich.
 H. Smith, Sec., Ionia, Mich.
 May 12.—Connecticut, at Hartford, Conn.
 Mrs. W. E. Riley, Sec., Waterbury, Conn.
 May 17.—Northern Illinois, at Harlem, Ills.
 D. A. Fuller, Sec., Cherry Valley, Ills.
 May 28.—Haldimand, at Nelles' Corners, Ont.
 E. C. Campbell, Sec. Cayuga, Ont.

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Government Aid for Bee-Culture.

The Commissioner of Agriculture recognizes the importance of the honey and wax production of the United States, and it is now proposed to give more attention to the industry than at any time heretofore. It would be a very easy matter to double the quantity of honey and wax product of this country, and that, too, without interfering with any person now engaged in the business.

Bee-pasturage, like any other pasturage, can be overstocked, and it shows a lack of intelligence or business sense where bee-keepers crowd a multitude of bees on to a limited territory, though that locality may abound with good nectar-producing plants, shrubs and trees. It would be just as reasonable to expect 5,000 sheep to thrive on 10 acres of land, because when they were turned in upon the land it was covered with burr-clover two feet high.—*Exch.*

Ringling of Tin Pans, Etc.

Quite a discussion has been carried on in the past, relative to bees having hearing, most of which tends to prove that bees are as "deaf as adders." This being the case, the beating of pans, ringling of bells, etc., which many resort to, has no bearing upon restraining a departing swarm. The throwing of the sun's rays into the flying mass, by means of a mirror, is generally effective in stopping runaway swarms.—*Exchange.*

Apiary in the Spring.

With the approach of Spring, preparations for the new colonies of bees must be planned and made. The bee-keeper should increase the number of his bees each season, and it may be that many of those who never enter into the business will undertake the work of increasing their income by this method. From nearly all farmers who have kept bees we hear that there is a larger percentage of profit in bee-keeping than in raising grains or garden crops. The chief capital in bee-keeping is brains, patience, and perseverance.

If colonies are started this Spring, be sure to select a place for them behind some garden fence or hedge where the branches and leaves of the briars and bushes will shield them from the raw northerly winds. Bees in the woods always select such a sheltered place for their home, and in the Winter time they often live there without any other pro-

tection. Many an old farmer keeps his bees successfully all through the Winter by locating his hives in some sunny, sheltered place, behind the wood-shed, orchard, or tract of thick timber. In fact, a few colonies of bees can be kept better probably behind a bee-shed than in any other place, and all through the coldest weather they will live and thrive.

The raw, chilling winds from the north and northwest are the most injurious things that can threaten the lives of the insects. Look out for the Spring winds. It is often the most trying time. The warm days give life and restlessness to the bees, but they are suddenly followed by raw, chilling winds, which carry death with them. The colonies that are protected by some wind-break during this time, will be the most successful ones.—HELEN WHARBURDON, in the *Farmers' Weekly Home*.

Uniting Colonies in Spring.

It often occurs that colonies come through the Winter in such a weak state that it is impossible for them to gather strength to ever amount to anything; hence such colonies may be united until there is strength enough to produce a good colony. This method will prove advantageous, as "in union there is strength." But sometimes we do not gain anything, as during some Winters bees do not winter well, and come out in a diseased condition. At such times dwindling sets in, and such uniting is not a success, as they will die off in such numbers as to gain nothing. But if colonies are healthy, uniting is a success.

It is better to unite until colonies are reasonably strong, otherwise it will take the entire honey season to put them in condition. It is of importance to ascertain the required strength necessary to produce a profitable colony. Uniting beyond a certain limit is very bad work. It lessens the number, and gives more strength than is necessary early in the season. There is but little gained in great strength long before the honey season sets in; hence a colony of bees that occupy three or four frames is strong enough, and perhaps anything over two frames will do.—A. H. DUFF, in the *Stockman*.

The Amateur Bee-Keeper,

by J. W. Rouse; 52 pages. Price, 25c. For sale at this office.

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Advertisements intended for next week must reach this office by Saturday of this week.

ALFRED H. NEWMAN,

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Special Notices.

☞ Send us *one new* subscription, with \$1.00, and we will present you with a nice Pocket Dictionary.

☞ The date on the wrapper-label of this paper indicates the end of the month to which you have paid. If that is past, please send us a dollar to pay for another year.

☞ Systematic work in the Apiary will pay. Use the Apiary Register. It costs:

For 50 colonies (120 pages)	\$1 00
" 100 colonies (220 pages)	1 25
" 200 colonies (420 pages)	1 50

☞ As there is another firm of "Newman & Son" in this city, our letters sometimes get mixed. Please write *American Bee Journal* on the corner of your envelopes to save confusion and delay.

YOU NEED an Apiary Register, and should keep it posted up, so as to be able to know all about any colony of bees in your yard at a moment's notice. It devotes two pages to every colony. You can get one large enough for 50 colonies for a dollar, bound in full leather and postage paid. Send for one before you forget it, and put it to a good use. Let it contain all that you will want to know about your bees—including a cash account. We will send you one large enough for 100 colonies for \$1.25; or for 200 colonies for \$1.50. *Order one now.*

Supply Dealers desiring to sell our book, "Bees and Honey," should write for terms.

We Club the American Bee Journal and the Illustrated Home Journal, one year for \$1.35. Both of these and Gleanings in Bee Culture, for one year for \$2.15.

If You Have any honey to sell, get some Honey Almanacs and scatter in your locality. They will sell it all in a very short time.

Bee-Keeping for Profit, by Dr. G. L. Tinker, is a new 50-page pamphlet, which details fully the author's new system of bee-management in producing comb and extracted-honey, and the construction of the hive best adapted to it—his "Nonpareil." The book can be had at this office for 25c.

Please send us the names of your neighbors who keep bees, and we will send them sample copies of the BEE JOURNAL. Then please call upon them and get them to subscribe with you.

When talking about Bees to your friend or neighbor, you will oblige us by commending the BEE JOURNAL to him, and taking his subscription to send with your renewal. For this work we will present you with a copy of the Convention Hand-Book by mail, postpaid. It sells at 50 cents.

HONEY AND BEESWAX MARKET.

CHICAGO, Apr. 23.—Fancy white comb selling at 16c.; other grades 10@14c. Extracted slow demand, 6½@7½c. Beeswax, 26c.

S. T. FISH & CO., 189 S. Water St.

NEW YORK, Apr. 23.—No demand for comb honey excepting fancy white. Quite a stock on the market of off grades and buckwheat. New Southern extracted arriving and sells at from 70@75c. per gallon for choice; 65@70c. for common. Beeswax quiet but firm at 27@29

HILDRETH BROS. & SEGELKEN,
28-30 West Broadway.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Apr. 23.—Demand light, supply large. Prices: No. 1 white comb, 13@14c.; No. 2 white, 10@12c. Extracted, white, 6@7c.; amber, 6@6½c.; dark, 5c. Beeswax—Demand good, supply light. Price, 22@27c.

CLEMONS, MASON & CO.,
Cor. 4th and Walnut Sts.

CINCINNATI, Apr. 23.—Demand is slow for comb with good supply. Price, 12@15c. Demand for extracted is fair at 8c.

Beeswax is in good demand, at 25@27c. for good to choice yellow.

C. F. MUTH & SON,
Cor. Freeman & Central Aves.

NEW YORK, Apr. 23.—Demand for honey is very moderate, supply good, exceeding the demand. There is little demand for fancy 1-lbs. Market pretty well cleaned up of that grade, but plenty of fair. Prices: Comb, clover, 8@12c.; buckwheat, 7@9c. Extracted, clover, 6½@7c.; buckwheat, 5½@6c. Beeswax—Demand fair, supply plenty for demand, at 27@29

CHAS. ISRAEL & BROS., 110 Hudson St.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Apr. 23.—Demand poor, supply light of comb. Fancy 1-lbs., 12@13c.; dark, 8@9c. Extracted, white, 7c.; dark, 5@6 No beeswax on the market.

HAMBLIN & BEARSS, 514 Walnut St.

DETROIT, Apr. 23.—The demand is slow, and supply fair, and will be absorbed by time new crop comes. Comb, 11@12½c. Extracted, 7@8c. Beeswax—Demand moderate, supply fair; price, 27@28c.

M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Mich.

CHICAGO, Apr. 23.—Demand fair and supply short on fancy stock. Comb, 14@15c. Extracted, slow sale at 6@7c. Beeswax—Demand good, supply short on prime yellow; price, 25@28c.

J. A. LAMON, 44-46 S. Water St.

MILWAUKEE, Apr. 23.—Demand very moderate, supply average of all grades but common quality. Best 1-lbs. 15@16c; common, 12@13c. Extracted, white, in barrels, 7c.; in kegs, 7½c; in pails, 7½@8c. Beeswax—demand fair, supply small. Price, 23@28c.

A. V. BISHOP, 142 W. Water St.

SAN FRANCISCO, Apr. 23.—Demand light, supply light. Comb, 10@12c. Extracted, 5@6½c. Beeswax—Demand fair, supply light. Price, 25@27c. A fair to good honey crop for 1892 is expected.

SCHACHT, LEMCKE & STEINER,
16 Drumm Street.

NEW YORK, Apr. 23.—Demand is light, and supply large, except buckwheat comb. We quote: Fancy white comb, 12@14c; buckwheat, 9@11c. Extracted—Clover and basswood in good demand at 6½@7c; buckwheat in demand at 5@6c. Beeswax in fair demand at 26@28c.

F. I. SAGE & SON, 183 Reade St.

CHICAGO, Apr. 23.—Demand is slow, supply fair, but not excessive, and market should clean up. Prices: Comb, 15c. is about the top. Extracted, 6, 7@8c.; supply small. Beeswax—Demand good, supply better than last season. Price, 27c. for yellow.

R. A. BURNETT, 161 S. Water St.

BOSTON, Apr. 23.—Demand is light, supply fair. We quote: 1-lb. fancy white comb, 13@15c; extracted, 6@7c. Beeswax—Demand fair, supply light. Price, 28c.

BLAKE & RIPLEY, 57 Chatham St.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Apr. 23.—Demand is moderate, supply of dark is large, but white is not so plentiful. Prices: Dark comb, 10@13c.; white, 15@17c. Extracted, supply plenty. Beeswax—Demand good, supply small.

STEWART & ELLIOTT.

ALBANY, N. Y., Apr. 23.—Demand is very little for comb at 8@12c. Market quiet. Extracted, 6@7c. Beeswax in good demand at 28@30c. for good stock.

H. K. WRIGHT, 326-328 Broadway.

NEW YORK, Apr. 23.—Demand moderate, and supply reduced, with no more glassed 1-lb nor paper cartons, 1-lb. We quote: Comb, 1-lb, 14@15c. Extracted—Basswood, 7½@7¾c; buckwheat, 5½@6½c; Mangrove, 68@75c per gal. Good demand for dark extracted honey. Beeswax, in fair supply, with small demand, at 26@27c.

F. G. STROHMEYER & CO., 120 Pearl St.

The Convention Hand-Book is very convenient at Bee-Conventions. It contains a simple Manual of Parliamentary Law and Rules of Order for Local Bee Conventions; Constitution and By-Laws for a Local Society; Programme for a Convention, with Subjects for Discussion. In addition to this, there are about 50 blank pages, to make notes upon, or to write out questions, as they may come to mind. They are nicely bound in cloth, and are of the right size for the pocket. We will present a copy for one new subscription to the BEE JOURNAL (with \$1.00 to pay for the same), or 2 subscribers to the HOME JOURNAL may be sent instead of one for the BEE JOURNAL.

Calvert's No. 1 Phenol, mentioned in Cheshire's Pamphlet on pages 16 and 17, as a cure for foul-brood, can be procured at this office at 25 cents per ounce, by express.

Get a Binder, and always have your BEE JOURNALS ready for reference. We will mail you one for 50 cents.

Busy Bees, and How to Manage Them, by W. S. Pouder. Price 10 cents. For sale at this office.